

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE.

### MANDEL BROTHERS.

#### SPECIAL!

#### OUR CATALOGUE

#### FALL AND WINTER

#### OF 1879

Is now ready for mailing, and will be forwarded gratuitously on application. Our book is not a mere catalogue of merchandise, but a work of art, and we are confident, favorably commending itself to the consideration of every lady. It is a very large book, printed on fine rose-tinted paper and neatly bound, profusely filled with elaborate engravings and accurate descriptions of the prevailing styles in everything pertaining to Ladies' and Misses' wear or House-Furnishing Goods.

A number of large and beautifully executed Fashion Plates will prove of material assistance in the making up or purchase of Fall and Winter Garments.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, LINGERIE, CAPS, CUFFS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS—these and many other departments are presented in detailed form, with every article carefully described and accurately illustrated, WITH THE LOWEST CITY PRICE OF EACH ARTICLE ATTACHED, thereby enabling ladies, while sitting at their own firesides, to see clearly before them an immense and varied stock of Fashionable Novelties and Staple Goods, and to order such goods as they may desire, confident that they are placed on an absolutely equal footing with ladies residing in the city in regard to facilities for purchasing stylish goods at lowest prices.

Every order sent to us will be filled with care and discretion, and our goods that we send, if not as represented or at all unsatisfactory, may be returned to us, and we will refund the amount paid for same. We appreciate the fact that our out-of-town patrons place their reliance upon our judgment, and in return therefor will exert our utmost endeavors to please them in all respects.

We beg to suggest that applications for catalogues be sent in at once, in order to secure the reception of a copy of the first edition.

MANDEL BROS.,  
121 & 123 State-st.

### COAL BOXES.

100 Tons of Coal Boxes, suitable for Fire or Coal Stoves, for sale at \$1 each. FRED H. HALL, State and Monroe-sts.

### DIVIDEND.

The Chicago & Levee Gold and Silver Mining Co. has declared a second quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, payable Oct. 1, at the Company's office, 110 Dearborn-st.

### KENNEDY'S MACAROONS.

SOLD BY GROCERS GENERALLY.

### MACLEAN & RETTERER,

38 STATE-ST., EXCLUSIVE WESTERN AGENTS.

### George M. Bogue,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Room 2 Reeper Block, 97 Clark-st.

### 35 PER CENT SAVED.

CLARK, FRIEND, FOX & CO., BOOK, NEWS, WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

150 and 152 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

### DRUGGISTS.

### H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

### Wholesale Druggists

75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

NEW PUBLICATION.

### THE TRACK OF THE LION

IN THE UNITED STATES.

BUY IT! READ IT! THINK OF IT!

## FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

### GEO. C. CLARKE,

#### Fire and Marine Insurance,

161 & 163 LaSalle-st.

#### London Assurance Corporation.

Total Assets \$15,712,840  
Assets in United States 1,075,913  
Liabilities 330,891  
Net Surplus \$14,306,036

#### Manufacturers' F. & M. Ins. Co.,

Assets \$1,117,743  
Liabilities (including capital and reserve fund) 908,775  
Net Surplus \$208,968

#### Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.,

Assets \$307,488  
Liabilities (including capital and reserve fund) 290,599  
Net Surplus \$16,889

#### Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.,

Assets \$1,880,180  
Liabilities (including capital and reserve fund) 1,195,250  
Net Surplus \$684,930

#### Neptune F. & M. Insurance Co.,

Assets \$507,342  
Liabilities (including capital and reserve fund) 358,014  
Net Surplus \$149,328

#### People's Fire Insurance Co.,

Assets \$500,000  
Liabilities (including capital and reserve fund) 417,800  
Net Surplus \$82,200

#### Boylston M. Insurance Co.,

Assets \$83,770  
Liabilities (including capital and reserve fund) 790,117  
Net Surplus \$106,653

#### FURNITURE.

### SPIEGEL & CO.,

251 & 253 Wabash-av.

We beg to call special attention to the immense stock of stylish FURNITURE to be found in our Warehouses, comprising everything that is desirable to make home pleasant and comfortable.

We can truly say that our assortment of Modern Furniture of the most pleasing design cannot be surpassed; the goods we offer are reliable, and the low prices asked will insure a liberal patronage.

### BARGAINS!

Excellent Walnut Secretary Bookcases (new), \$25.

Our "Room" Cylinder Secretary Queen Anne Bookcase, \$35.

Walnut Chiffoniers, 5 Drawers, with Chiffonier Locks, \$18 and \$20.

Walnut Extension Tables, Square Top, (new), \$1.25 per foot.

Walnut Queen Anne Chamber Sets, \$35.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to an examination of our stock and prices.

125 West Agency for "Thonet Brothers' Celebrated Austrian Bent-Wood Furniture."

### SPIEGEL & CO.,

251 & 253 Wabash-av.,  
NEAR JACKSON-ST.

### DON'T BUY

### FURNITURE!

Until you have our prices. We are selling goods lower than any house in the city, and will convince you if you will compare prices with others.

### Holton & Hildreth,

221 & 223 State-st.

### WIRTS & SCHOLLE,

232 WABASH-AY.,  
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

FINE, MEDIUM, AND COMMON

### FURNITURE.

Best Goods for Least Money in the City.

### ADOLPH MOSES

Is a candidate for

Judge of the Superior Court,

Subject to the decision of the

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

### ADVERTISING.

To any party wishing to advertise in this City or County, call on C. A. COOK & CO., 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

## LACES.

### TO-DAY!

### MANDEL BROTHERS.

#### Will place on sale

#### 2,500 Pieces

#### FINE, MEDIUM, AND

#### HEAVY

#### TORCHON

#### LACES!

The entire production of a Foreign manufacturer, ranging in price from

3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50, 65, 75c, and \$1.00 per yd.

The most popular Laces will be found from 30 to 50 per cent below regular prices.

An examination of these goods must lead to purchase.

### MANDEL'S.

### MANDEL'S.

#### 121 & 123 State-st.

#### BRANCH,

#### Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

#### NOTIONS.

#### 5

#### AND

#### 10

#### CENT COUNTER

#### SUPPLIES!

The Trade generally knows I am HEAD-QUARTERS for these goods, and those who have been misled by PUFF and BLOW cannot inform themselves too soon.

### CATALOGUE FREE.

### C. M. LININGTON,

45 & 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

### FINANCIAL.

### FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.

OF NEW YORK.

### 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

### STOCKS, BONDS,

### AND

### Miscellaneous Securities

Bought and Sold on New York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD M. FIELD, JOHN P. TRUESDELL, DANIEL A. LINDLEY, EDWARD S. WARBURG, FRED C. TEFERT, CHAS. W. FIELD, Special.

### ALBERT M. DAY,

In charge of Stock Department.

### DENTISTRY.

### DR. DAY,

133 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

RUBBER OR CELLULOID \$3.00  
GOLD.....\$10.00

Prices mentioned at Dr. Day's Dental Office, 133 East Madison-st., full set of teeth, \$5.00. Extraordinary Dr. Day will administer gas, chloroform, or ether free of charge for the painless extraction of teeth. The Dental Profession instructed in the use of these anesthetics at moderate fee. 133 East Madison-st.

### DR. SHERWOOD,

Corner of State and Madison-sts.

Give due to extract without pain. Makes Artificial Teeth on Rubber of a much better quality than heretofore furnished. Gives special attention to the highest class of Dentistry on gold and silver plate. Furnishes the Continuous Gum Work. The most artistic and natural teeth known to the profession.

### WANTED.

### A Chicago Manufacturer

Wants a Special Agent in every town over 5000 people, to sell his "2" Wall Paper. He will give a handsome man from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per month. Address: J. H. KELLY & CO., 100 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

### \$5,000.

A party with \$10,000 cash, wants to find two good traveling men, with \$5,000 each, to take hold of the goods of the children and push their correspondence. Money alone not wanted, nor new without money. Address: J. H. KELLY & CO., 100 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

## DRY GOODS.

### Fall Importations!

### Field, Leiter & Co.

#### State & Washington-sts.

#### We are opening daily, of our own importation, additional

#### "NOVELTIES"

#### IN

#### SILKS, VELVETS,

#### AND

#### DRESS GOODS,

Including special styles of entirely new combinations, making the most attractive assortment we have ever exhibited.

Laces, Embroideries, Hdkts., Hosiery, Trimmings, &c.,

Embracing all that is new from Foreign markets.

### Housekeeping Goods

#### CONSISTING OF

#### FINE LINENS, ELEGANT DIN-

#### NER AND LUNCH SETS,

#### Unique and Rich Designs.

Every Department replete with Seasonable Merchandise. We invite examination, and guarantee prices the lowest.

### REMOVAL.

### Conrad Kattentidt's

### Copper and Sheet Iron

#### WORKS

Have been removed to his new and spacious factory.

Corner Michigan and North LaSalle-sts.

Brewers' Kettles, Beer Coolers, Malt Kiln Floors, Galvanized Iron, Ice Floors, Iron Surface Coolers, Mash Tubs, &c., etc.

All kinds of Copper and Sheet Iron Work.

Blacksmith Work in Breweries and Malthouses a specialty.

### LADIES' AND MISSES' BOOTS.

### W. H. BROWN & BRO.

### 92 STATE-ST.,

### HAVE BEEN APPOINTED ONE OF

### E. C. BURT'S

### CHICAGO AGENTS

For the sale of his celebrated LADIES' AND MISSES' BOOTS. Full set of feet, \$5.00. Extraordinary Dr. Day will administer gas, chloroform, or ether free of charge for the painless extraction of teeth. The Dental Profession instructed in the use of these anesthetics at moderate fee. 133 East Madison-st.

### STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

### Chicago & Eastern Illinois

### Railroad Company,

Office of the Secretary,  
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company in this city on TUESDAY, October 1st, 1879, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on October 1st, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2nd day of October, 1879. A. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

### EDUCATIONAL.

### RACINE COLLEGE,

### REDUCED TERMS.

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar Schools, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. For further information apply to

W. STEVENS PARKER,  
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

### SPECIALS.

### MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN

Prices specially suited to all classes of scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

### STATIONERY.

### The J. M. W. Jones Stationery

### & Printing Company.

107, 109, and 111 Dearborn-st., corner Monroe. Our goods are strictly first-class, and our prices low. IMPROVED TYPE.

### HATS.

### HATS—A fine line of Men's

### and Boys' Hats, New Styles,

### just in, at Barnes' old stand,

### 36 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

## FOREIGN.

### A Letter from the Ameer to the Viceroy of India.

### The Former Sincere in His Friendship for England.

### Vague Rumors Current Concerning the Herat and Other Uprisings.

### Additional Particulars of the Capture of the South African King.

### He is Depressed in Spirits and Desires to Be Shot.

### The German Emperor Meets with Cold Reception in Strasbourg.

### AFGHANISTAN.

### THE VICTORY'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Victory of India telegraphed as follows: "I have notified the Ameer of Afghanistan that a strong British force will march speedily on Kabul to his relief, and that he must use all his resources to co-operate and facilitate the march through his country."

### THE AMER'S REPLY.

The Ameer has replied as follows: "I have already written to say that for the past eight days I have preserved myself and family by the good offices of those who were friendly to me, and also partly by bribes and partly by deceiving rebels. Certain persons of high position in these provinces have become rebellious. I am watching every quarter carefully. I trust to God for the opportunity of showing my sincere friendship for the British Government, and of securing my good name before the world."

### FRIENDLY NATIVES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Lahore correspondent telegraphs that the Ameer has signed a fresh agreement to insure the safety of the roads through the Khair Kot, and Mohl Pases.

### MORE REVOLTING.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.—It is rumored here that the district of Kohistan has revolted.

### THE HERAT MASSACRE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There is great excitement throughout England over the reported massacre at Herat. It is claimed that the Government has attempted to suppress the news. A late dispatch from All Khel states that there was an understanding between the native troops at Kabul and Herat, and that the outbreak was all planned and arranged to take place throughout Afghanistan. All the English civil and military authorities at Herat are reported as massacred.

### THE WAR CLOUD.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There is news this morning from Afghanistan of a most alarming and gloomy character. No reasonable doubt can be longer entertained that the hand of Russia has been busy in framing the recent occurrences which have caused the expenditure of so much blood and money by England. Dispatches today announce the outbreak at Herat, the Russian key to Afghanistan, of a revolt, which is plainly to be used for a pretext for a Russian occupation of that city. The outbreak was well planned.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

### FINISHING UP.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch dated Cape Town, Sept. 18, says: "Operations against the Chief Secocoeni will be resumed. Sir Garnet Wolseley goes to the Transvaal on Saturday, when the troops will be withdrawn from Zululand, except a small column engaged in pacifying the Northwest. Two British Residents remain in North and South Zululand."

### SECOCONI.

A dispatch from Cape Town, says Sir Garnet Wolseley hopes that Chief Secocoeni will yield without fighting, but those on the spot say this is doubtful, as it is known that Chief has lately only with difficulty been dissuaded, after a five-hours' council, from attacking the British. The details of his capture are not yet known.

### THE DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE

of Cetwayo show that while the King was being watched on one side by Lord Gifford and some others, Maj. Martier, with a detachment of the First Dragoons, approached from the rear. Lord Gifford, whose presence was unknown to the King, intended to defer an attack until nightfall, so as to prevent the King from escaping in the dense bush. Cetwayo had caught a glimpse of the dragoons, but thought that in consequence of the bad condition of the ground they could not approach quietly. Maj. Martier directed a removal of all noisy accoutrements and sent a native contingent ahead. This surrounded the king when the King had taken refuge, and Maj. Martier then rode up and called to Cetwayo to come out of his hut. The King, after some parley, complied. He preserved a dignified demeanor and asked to be shot.

### CETWAYO.

A Durban correspondent reports that Cetwayo will be placed on board the gunboat Forester at Port Durban, which leaves with sealed orders. A correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that Cetwayo had twenty-three followers when he was captured.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

### HARTINGTON.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Newcastle today, said that the equalization of the franchise, the redistribution of the seats in Parliament, and local government and land-law reforms must soon be undertaken.

### FAILURES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—L. Stevenson & Sons, merchants, engaged in the Australian trade, have failed. The liabilities are between £200,000 and £400,000.

### THE GROSSER KURFÜRST.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—An iron shield has been successfully secured over the fracture in the side of the sunken iron-clad Grosser Kurfürst, and there is now every probability of raising her.

### SHORT-TIME PROPORTION.

OLDHAM, Sept. 19.—The Association of Limited Liability Cotton-Spinners has received forty replies from limited companies and private spinners. Only in one instance was the proposition to adopt the short-time system of working declined.

### BETTER TIMES COMING.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Lord Derby, speaking at Southport, recommended public and private economy for a time, as trade was infallibly receding, seeing that England was not like the Continental Powers, wholly occupied with armaments. The furthest of the migration

## THE TARDY TOKIO.

### The San Franciscans Looking for a Sail; No Sail from Day to Day.

### That City Blazing with Banbers, and Everything Ready to Explode.



# POLITICAL

## One Jenkins Selected as a Target by the Wisconsin Democrats.

**Tilden Very Anxious Concerning Political Affairs in Ohio.**

**He, However, Fondly Hopes that the Democrats Will Try Him Again.**

**The Ohio Democracy Importing a Colony of Experienced Ballot-Box Stuffers.**

**Who Will Enter into the Canvass with Great Zeal.**

**Colorado Held Her State Republican Convention Yesterday.**

**A Platform Calling for Honest Money—An Indorsement of Grant.**

**WISCONSIN.**

**JENKINS NOMINATED.**

**MAITLAND, Sept. 28.**—The Democratic State Convention met in formal session this morning at the Normal Hotel, and after the adjournment of the previous day, the delegates were called to order by James G. Jenkins for Governor, and the election of A. C. Parkinson, of the Madison Democrat, as Chairman of the Committee. Previous to the selection of Mr. Jenkins, an effort was made to elect Mr. Tilden, but this failed, and Mr. Jenkins was elected by a large majority.

**So far as can be learned, the nomination of Mr. Jenkins for the Governorship is received by Democrats with a feeling of rejoicing amounting to enthusiasm. The success of Mr. Jenkins is predicted on a close vote. On the other hand, Republicans, while acknowledging the wisdom of the selection made by the Democrats, are not without misgivings as to the result of the vote of the State. They anticipate a close contest, and Mr. Jenkins, acting in harmony with his previous tactics, has been endeavoring to secure the support of the Union League, and has been successful in this respect.**

**It may not be generally known that the "starter" for the Democratic campaign fund was Mr. Tilden. He contributed \$10,000, and the other half was contributed by Mr. Tilden. He contributed \$10,000, and the other half was contributed by Mr. Tilden. He contributed \$10,000, and the other half was contributed by Mr. Tilden.**

**At a relief meeting held here today, \$3,000 was raised and sent to Colorado. Major Bauges was requested to send assistance from other towns in Mississippi. It is believed that the relief fund will be able to take care of the needs of the State without assistance from the outside.**

**NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.**—A Greenville, Miss., special reports four new cases and one death at Greenville.

**RELIEF.**—On the trip from Liverpool to New York, the steamer City of Chester, of the Inman Line, a musical and recitation entertainment was given to the cabin passengers, at which \$100 was contributed for the benefit of the Memphis and Louisville Relief Association. The ladies and gentlemen who assisted and Mr. Kavanaugh, Purser, for their efforts in this direction.

**LEBANON, N. H., Sept. 28.**—There is intense excitement over the case of yellow fever here. Arthur H. Gray is the victim. He returned Thursday from a sea-voyage.

**THE WEATHER.**

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.**—The weather for Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

**For the Lower Ohio region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, westerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.**

**For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to warmer southerly, and lower barometer.**

**LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.**

**CHICAGO, Sept. 28.**

**Time.**

**Bar.**

**Wind.**

**Rel.**

**Weather.**

**Bar.**

**Wind.**

# CANADA.

## Another Turn in the Affairs of the Montreal Consolidated Bank.

**The Directors Must Make Good Ten Per Cent of the Original Capital.**

**Proceeding to Follow Those Who Squandered the Shareholders Money.**

**While the Bank Will Go into Liquidation, It Deemed Best.**

**The Commander of the Forces—Manitoba Exhibits.**

**Facts Concerning the Huron & Ontario Canal Scheme.**

**THE MONTREAL BANK.**

**Special Dispatch to The Tribune.**

**Montreal, Sept. 28.**—The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank was held today, Sir Francis Blake in the chair. The attendance was not so numerous as yesterday, but the interest taken in the proceedings was as lively as ever.

**After further debate, during which Mr. Saunders was pretty severely handled, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Hiley and seconded by Miss McDougall, was carried unanimously:**

**Resolved, That the directors of the bank be and they are hereby instructed to proceed to close the affairs of the bank by voluntary liquidation without too much sacrifice of assets as early a period as possible, either under their own supervision or by a committee of disinterested persons to be named by the shareholders.**

**THE HON. MR. ROBERTSON, OF SHELBROOK, then moved the following resolution, which was also carried unanimously:**

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# WASHINGTON.

## Treasury Order Authorizing a General Coin Disbursement.

**Both Gold and Silver to Be Paid Out by Sub-Treasurers.**

**A Supply of Small Bills Sent to Chicago National Banks.**

**War Department Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1881.**

**The Present Condition of the South According to Secretary Evarts.**

**THE TREASURY.**

**"DOWN WITH YOUR DUST."**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.**—Secretary Sherman, as was indicated last night in these dispatches, found it necessary to modify somewhat the terms of the circular which he had intended to issue, by means of which coins were to be exchanged for legal-tender notes at the several Sub-Treasuries. The legal difficulties in the way of a direct exchange of coins for notes, except at the New York Sub-Treasury, were considered by the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, after two protracted references, to be insurmountable. The order issued to-night, however, the text of which has been sent to the Assistant Treasurers, and which, so far as the law permits, the means for placing gold and silver coin in circulation. In brief, the circular directs all the Assistant Treasurers of the United States to pay out gold coin as well as silver coins.

**THE INTERVENTION OF THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED BY A CHILIAN JOURNAL.**

**Mercurio, of Valparaiso, Aug. 14.**

**We heard yesterday, and from lips that deserve credit, that the Government of the United States has passed to our Government a note which signifies, in terms very emphatic, that there is a necessity for putting an end to the contest in which we are compromised. It is in this note that we have to read the language of the United States Government, which is a language of complete and unqualified condemnation, and which is a language of complete and unqualified condemnation.**

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# TAXES OF 1878.

## Full Text of the Supreme Court Decision.

**The Counsel for the Fight Against the Contest in the County Collector Will Need to Get Ready for It.**

**In the case of David McIntosh v. People of the County of Cook, the Supreme Court of the State has rendered a decision which will make further litigation involved useless.**

**The Court says that this suit is a reversal of a judgment of the Appellate Court in the County of Cook, affirming a judgment of the County Court of Cook County, rendered in the year 1870. The suit is identical with the suit in the County Court of Cook County, rendered in the year 1870. The suit is identical with the suit in the County Court of Cook County, rendered in the year 1870.**

**The questions now presented are merely the same as those presented in the former case. We need not in passing upon the present case, repeat the facts of the former case, except in a single particular, and that is, that the County Collector was not required to collect the taxes of 1870, but only the taxes of 1871.**

**By the ordinance of the County of Cook, rendered in the year 1870, the County Collector was required to collect the taxes of 1870, but only the taxes of 1871. The ordinance of the County of Cook, rendered in the year 1870, the County Collector was required to collect the taxes of 1870, but only the taxes of 1871.**

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 trial Exposition.  
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 trial Exposition.  
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 trial Exposition.  
 Madison street, corner of Adams-st. Inter-State Indus  
 trial Exposition.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDER, NO. 1, K. T. U. Special  
 Convention, Saturday, September 29, 1878.  
 Apollo Commanders, No. 1, K. T. U. Special  
 Convention, Saturday, September 29, 1878.  
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 Convention, Saturday, September 29, 1878.

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1878.

The organization of the State Bureau of  
 Labor Statistics was yesterday completed by  
 the election of Secretary of Mr. F. H. B.  
 McDowell, well known to the typographical  
 staff of Chicago, but latterly connected with  
 the *Carroll County Gazette* at Lenoir, Ill.  
 Mr. McDowell has the qualifications  
 necessary to fill the position which he has  
 been chosen, and Mr. Joseph C. Snow,  
 a member of the Bureau, is a graduate of  
 the *Chicago Tribune* composing-room.

Gen. Butler yesterday fulfilled an en  
 gagement to draw a crowd at the Winnebago  
 County Agricultural Fair at Rockford, and  
 the efforts of the managers were to this ex  
 tent successful, owing to the general curi  
 osity to see and hear this curious monstrosity  
 in American politics. What Butler said is  
 not of the slightest consequence, inasmuch as  
 he was not of the opinion to which he is  
 pertaining or instructive, and, judging from  
 the report of his speech, he did not trans  
 gress his obligations in this regard.

The retribution of the law had its full  
 sway yesterday at Indianapolis in the hang  
 ing of Louis Grezo, a hotel clerk, who, in  
 the most brutal and deliberate manner, put  
 five bullets into the body of an estimable  
 young woman who had declined his atten  
 tions. There was at one time a well-grounded  
 fear that the case would be a case of  
 anticipated by mob violence, so strongly ex  
 cited was popular indignation at the murder,  
 but in the end moderation triumphed, and  
 after two trials and convictions the hangman  
 had his due.

The municipal authorities are making a  
 really praiseworthy effort to present to  
 the citizens of Chicago a city which is the  
 most beautiful of the city as have been de  
 voted to the violation of the ordinance  
 against the adulteration of milk. The at  
 tempt seems to be attended with many dif  
 ficulties, as it is not an easy matter to catch  
 a milkman in the very act of putting in the  
 water or the chalk, and as expert testimony  
 disposes as to the trustworthiness of chemi  
 cal analysis as a means of determining the  
 question of purity or adulteration.

It is expected that without doubt the city  
 of Tokio will sail into San Francisco to-day,  
 as it was confidently believed that the ves  
 sel would arrive outside during last night. Gen.  
 Grant will find upon his return that the  
 youngest sister in the family of States has  
 been the first to speak, the Colorado Repub  
 lican State Convention having yesterday  
 passed a resolution pledging to Gen. Grant  
 the vote of that State in the National Repub  
 lican Convention in the event of his be  
 coming a candidate for the Presidential  
 nomination.

JAMES G. JENNINGS, of Milwaukee, who was  
 yesterday placed at the head of the Demo  
 cratic State ticket as his candidate for  
 Governor, is a young man of good charac  
 ter, good habits, and good abilities. He has  
 resided in Milwaukee nearly all his life,  
 where he has quickly followed his profession  
 as a lawyer, and has never held any office,  
 and it is safe to say that he will not be  
 called upon to hold the one that he is now  
 nominated for. Not that Mr. JENNINGS is not  
 perfectly well qualified by ability and educa  
 tion to discharge the duties of the Gov  
 ernor, but as old John C. CALDWELL said on a memorable occasion:  
 "The Republicans have made other ar  
 rangements." They have made up their  
 minds to re-elect Gov. WILLIAM E. SMITH  
 to that position, and he has doubtless con  
 sidered that another draft upon the bank of  
 the Ohio Democracy. At all events, there is no  
 lack of funds for campaign use, and already

arrangements have been perfected for the  
 importation of large numbers of repeaters,  
 illegal votes, and ballot-box stuffers from  
 Baltimore, Kentucky, and Virginia. It will  
 cost a round sum to carry out this scheme of  
 colonization, but with TRUMAN's bank balance  
 to draw against there will be no trouble  
 about the money part of it. Matters have  
 come to such a desperate pass in Ohio that  
 these favorite methods, so often tried with  
 satisfaction, will unquestionably be em  
 ployed by the Democrats in the hope of  
 thereby saving either TRUMAN or Evans, or  
 both.

Gov. SMITH, of Wisconsin, ought to  
 promptly remove every member of the  
 Board of Trustees of the Institution for the  
 Education of the Deaf and Dumb, whose  
 place building was destroyed this week at  
 Delavan. Any Board who would neglect to  
 keep such a structure thoroughly insured  
 could be displaced at once, and a more  
 careful and efficient one appointed in its  
 place. The report is that there was not a  
 cent of insurance upon the property, and  
 that the loss to the taxpayers, besides the  
 interruption of the school, will be at least  
 \$150,000. The State of Wisconsin seems to  
 be particularly unfortunate in the loss of  
 her public institutions. A few years ago the  
 buildings erected for the Reform School at  
 Wausau and for the Education of the  
 Blind at Janesville were totally destroyed  
 by fire, thus entailing a loss upon the State  
 of \$250,000, and now the Institution for the  
 Deaf and Dumb at Delavan was burned this  
 week, inflicting another loss of over \$100,000,  
 no part of which is covered by insurance.

## WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The President in his address at Youngs  
 town, O., on Wednesday last, paid some  
 attention to the earnest revival, in some  
 localities in the country, of the doctrine of  
 State Sovereignty as opposed to National  
 Union, and to the claim of State supremacy  
 as opposed to National authority. Out of  
 the confusion which our main recommen  
 dation to the necessity of protecting  
 Slavery, grew the assertion that all powers  
 were derived from the States; that the States  
 are the constituents of the General Govern  
 ment; that such Government is a mere fed  
 eral agency, dependent for its authority upon  
 the sanction of the States, and exists only  
 by the consent of the States; and that  
 each State, being independent of the others  
 and of the whole, except to the extent of its  
 own consent, is at liberty to withdraw its  
 authority from this general agent, and there  
 after govern itself without reference to and  
 without interference by the Union or by any  
 other State. Out of this confusion grew  
 the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and the  
 Union as against a foreign Government.  
 The War was waged for and against the prin  
 ciple that the American Government was a  
 National one, representing a Nation of peo  
 ple, depending for its powers upon the will  
 of the Nation, and having an authority  
 wholly independent of and superior to the  
 judgment, decrees, or orders of any State.

In his speech at Youngstown, the Presi  
 dent discussed this matter with great dig  
 nity and force, pointing out the whole point  
 involved and calmly but with an en  
 ergy and earnestness warranted by the present  
 determination to repudiate all National au  
 thority, and to erect the State above the  
 Nation. His references to Mr. LINCOLN as  
 an authority as to the objects for which the  
 War was carried on and why it was neces  
 sary were very appropriate, and especially  
 apt at this time, when the Democratic party  
 is so earnestly seeking to ignore all that was  
 accomplished by that War. In this relation  
 he thus quoted from Mr. LINCOLN's speech  
 at Gettysburg in November, 1863:  
 "Four years seven months ago," said Mr.  
 LINCOLN, "our fathers brought forth on this  
 continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and  
 dedicated to the proposition that all men are created  
 equal. Now we are engaged in a great Civil War,  
 testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so con  
 ceived and so dedicated, can long endure. And  
 again, in closing, he said: "It is rather for  
 the living that we must dedicate this ground.  
 Dead shall not have died in vain; that the Nation  
 shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom;  
 and that Government of the people, by the people,  
 for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

This brief statement of the real objects of  
 the War the President considered was more  
 complete than any made since; it includes  
 them all: "Nationality, Liberty, Equal  
 Rights, and Self-Government." He quoted  
 also largely from Mr. LINCOLN's first message  
 to Congress in July, 1861, in which he dis  
 cussed the sophistical constitutional ques  
 tion; and, in reference to the unquestionable  
 rights and powers reserved to the States in  
 and by the National Constitution, he fur  
 ther quoted the following from the same  
 message of Mr. LINCOLN:

"This relative matter of National power and  
 State rights, as a principle, is no other than  
 the relative of the whole to the whole. What  
 concerns the whole should be decided by the whole,  
 to the General Government; while whatever  
 concerns only the State should be left exclusively  
 to the State. This is all there is of original  
 principle about it."

The President insisted that this issue,  
 thus made up, was decided by the War, and  
 that this decision was in accordance with  
 the principles of the fathers. Ninety-two years  
 ago, the delegates in Convention at Philadel  
 phia completed and signed the Constitution  
 of the United States. Washington, who was  
 President of that Convention, addressed a  
 letter to the Congress then in session in New  
 York City, transmitting to that body the  
 Constitution. In that letter WASHINGTON,  
 writing for himself and the other fathers of  
 the Union and of the Constitution, said:

"The friends of our country have long since de  
 cided that the power of making war, peace, and  
 treaties, that of levying money and regulating  
 commerce, and the correspondent executive and  
 judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually  
 vested in the General Government of the Union.  
 It is obviously impracticable in the Federal  
 Government of these States to secure all rights of  
 independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide  
 for the interest and safety of the whole. In all  
 our deliberations on this subject, we have been  
 in our view that which appears to us the greatest  
 interest of every true American—the consoli  
 dation of the Union, which is involved our pros  
 perity, felicity, safety, perhaps our National  
 existence."

This letter, which commends the Consti  
 tution as involving the prosperity, felicity,  
 safety, perhaps the "National existence,"  
 was adopted by the "unanimous order of  
 the Convention." The sovereignty of the  
 States was declared to be impracticable, and  
 inconsistent with the safety of the Union.  
 WASHINGTON, in his farewell address to the  
 American people, said:  
 "The union of government, which constitutes  
 you one people, is also justly dear to you. . . .  
 The name of America, which belongs to you in  
 your National capacity, must always exist in the  
 pride of patriotism more than any appellation  
 derived from local distinctions."  
 The President adopted to their fullest ex  
 tent Mr. LINCOLN's reasoning and his defini  
 tion of the objects of the War, in which he  
 held that the Union was in peril, that the  
 Government is National and supreme, and  
 that all of its inhabitants should be free and

be accorded equal civil and political rights.  
 He added:  
 "It is enough for my present purpose to say  
 that, as a matter of history, all of the political  
 parties of the past, when charged with the responsibility  
 of directing the affairs of the Government,  
 have maintained in its practical administration  
 of it precisely the same principles which were  
 held by President LINCOLN. The principles as to the  
 powers of the National Government which were  
 maintained by WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and  
 which are established by the decisions of Chief  
 Justice MARSHALL, and by which LINCOLN and the  
 Union armies crushed the rebellion and rescued  
 the Republic, are among the legitimate and irrev  
 ersible results of the War which ought not to be  
 questioned."

Part of the results of the War was the  
 Fifteenth Amendment, and yet that amend  
 ment is practically and by force defeated.  
 All parties have by their National Conventions  
 declared full recognition of the equality  
 of all citizens, and have all affirmed the  
 finality of the Constitutional Amendments.  
 Still this political equality and right is de  
 nied in some localities, and the President  
 thus commented on the fact:

"Notwithstanding these declarations, we are  
 compelled to take notice that, while very few citi  
 zens anywhere in the United States are denied  
 the right to vote, and no one would again attempt  
 to break up the Union by secession, there still re  
 mains in some communities a dangerous practical  
 denial to the colored people of the right to vote,  
 which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution  
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 its legitimate results. No man can truthfully claim  
 that he is faithful to the true sentiment of the  
 War who sees with indifference the Fifteenth  
 Amendment practically nullified."

## THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

The most extensive strike of the present  
 year has been the one inaugurated by the  
 spinners at Fall River, Mass., on the 14th of  
 June last, by which upwards of 10,000  
 persons were thrown out of employment,  
 and deprived of wages amounting in the  
 aggregate to not less than \$100,000 a week.  
 The latest manifestation of this strike was  
 the outbreak of Wednesday of this week, at  
 which a large number of inoffensive women  
 and children, who had come from Canada to  
 work in the mills, were mercilessly pelted  
 with stones, and kicked and beaten in the  
 streets by the strikers, as they were on their  
 way from the railroad station to their  
 lodgings.

This strike originated in a demand of the  
 spinners for the restoration of the 15 per  
 cent by which their wages had been reduced  
 April 1, 1878, they claiming that there had  
 been an advance in profits on goods sufficient  
 to justify old rates. The mill-owners, how  
 ever, on the other hand, that no mill had  
 sunk less than one-third of its capital, while  
 some had sunk half and others had done a  
 good deal worse. The Borden City Mills  
 had sunk their entire capital of \$1,000,000,  
 and were in the hands of creditors; the Sag  
 more had sunk its capital of \$300,000, and  
 the Fall River Works were in bank  
 ruptcy, with their capital of \$200,000 all  
 gone; the Montank had sunk its entire cap  
 ital of \$250,000, and the American Print  
 Works had done the same with theirs of  
 \$1,000,000. It was a sorry outlook for the  
 mill-owners, when Judge BARRETT was pro  
 viding just now, was Mr. PERCY J. DUNN,  
 a private in Company G of the First Regi  
 ment of the Illinois National Guard, who  
 claimed exemption from jury service under  
 the above provision. The petition was de  
 nied by Judge BARRETT on the ground that  
 the so-called militia law is unconstitutional  
 and impermanent. Thereupon Mr. DUNN  
 walked out of court, accompanied by his at  
 torney. When the regular panel in the  
 Criminal Court shall be called for duty, Mr.  
 DUNN will not put on an appearance, claim  
 ing that the law is on his side; he will thus  
 be in contempt of court, and will be fined  
 \$100. The "amateur" and "suffragan" Mr.  
 DUNN will find him or commit him to jail  
 until he shall purge himself; Mr.  
 DUNN will then go to jail and apply  
 to the Supreme Court directly for release  
 under the *Habeas Corpus* act. This will bring  
 the so-called militia law into question  
 before the Supreme Court, because Judge  
 BARRETT's refusal to exempt Mr. DUNN is  
 based, not upon the validity or invalidity of  
 the single section under which the latter  
 day the weavers at Fall River met for  
 the purpose of striking. Meanwhile the mil  
 lions kept running day after day, though  
 with a reduced force, in spite of the close  
 picketing and watch kept at the depots for  
 the strikers, and on the next day the weavers  
 at Fall River met for the purpose of striking.  
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 at Fall River met for the purpose of striking.

## HAROLD SKIMPOLE TILDEN.

There is something beautiful to contem  
 plate in the ingenuities of Mr. SAMUEL J.  
 TILDEN. He is the *Harold Skimpole* of  
 finance and affairs, with a difference. *Skimpole*  
 saved nothing. Mr. TILDEN has everything.  
 But there are striking points of re  
 semblance in the two characters. *Skimpole*  
 didn't know the value of a pound ster  
 ling, and never possessed one. TILDEN is  
 as ignorant of the commercial value of a  
 dollar, but dollars roll into his coffers whether  
 he will or no. *Skimpole* was bribed by a  
 detective to betray the interests of his bene  
 factor and friend, and never knew it; TIL  
 DEN has been hoodwinked repeatedly, moved  
 all over the board, as a pawn, by his nephew  
 the great chess-player, and he remains in  
 profound ignorance of the tricks and man  
 euvres of that ingenious youth. Notwith  
 standing the shock communicated to the  
 conscience and nerves of the good old gen  
 tleman of Gramercy Park by his nephew's  
 alleged attempt at bribery in connection with  
 the Electoral votes of several States in 1876,  
 he confided a round million interest in the  
 Elevated Railway enterprise to the manipu  
 lator of the little cipher dispatches. Says  
 Mr. Harold Skimpole TILDEN: "Puzzled  
 manifested so much desire to be associated  
 with the enterprise, and have the agreement  
 with Puma completed and locally 'sanctioned.'  
 Good, kind old man! He was a simple  
 soul. He didn't know what his nephew's  
 means; he only knows, on the assurance of  
 his nephew, that it is something  
 entirely innocent. He didn't cease  
 Puzza to be elected Vice-President. Oh,  
 no. He was far away in Paris. He no more  
 knew Puzza Vice-President of the Elevated  
 Railway than Puzza made him President of  
 the United States. WASHINGTON, who was  
 President of that Convention, addressed a  
 letter to the Congress then in session in New  
 York City, transmitting to that body the  
 Constitution. In that letter WASHINGTON,  
 writing for himself and the other fathers of  
 the Union and of the Constitution, said:

"The friends of our country have long since de  
 cided that the power of making war, peace, and  
 treaties, that of levying money and regulating  
 commerce, and the correspondent executive and  
 judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually  
 vested in the General Government of the Union.  
 It is obviously impracticable in the Federal  
 Government of these States to secure all rights of  
 independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide  
 for the interest and safety of the whole. In all  
 our deliberations on this subject, we have been  
 in our view that which appears to us the greatest  
 interest of every true American—the consoli  
 dation of the Union, which is involved our pros  
 perity, felicity, safety, perhaps our National  
 existence."

This letter, which commends the Consti  
 tution as involving the prosperity, felicity,  
 safety, perhaps the "National existence,"  
 was adopted by the "unanimous order of  
 the Convention." The sovereignty of the  
 States was declared to be impracticable, and  
 inconsistent with the safety of the Union.  
 WASHINGTON, in his farewell address to the  
 American people, said:  
 "The union of government, which constitutes  
 you one people, is also justly dear to you. . . .  
 The name of America, which belongs to you in  
 your National capacity, must always exist in the  
 pride of patriotism more than any appellation  
 derived from local distinctions."  
 The President adopted to their fullest ex  
 tent Mr. LINCOLN's reasoning and his defini  
 tion of the objects of the War, in which he  
 held that the Union was in peril, that the  
 Government is National and supreme, and  
 that all of its inhabitants should be free and

be accorded equal civil and political rights.  
 He added:  
 "It is enough for my present purpose to say  
 that, as a matter of history, all of the political  
 parties of the past, when charged with the responsibility  
 of directing the affairs of the Government,  
 have maintained in its practical administration  
 of it precisely the same principles which were  
 held by President LINCOLN. The principles as to the  
 powers of the National Government which were  
 maintained by WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and  
 which are established by the decisions of Chief  
 Justice MARSHALL, and by which LINCOLN and the  
 Union armies crushed the rebellion and rescued  
 the Republic, are among the legitimate and irrev  
 ersible results of the War which ought not to be  
 questioned."

Part of the results of the War was the  
 Fifteenth Amendment, and yet that amend  
 ment is practically and by force defeated.  
 All parties have by their National Conventions  
 declared full recognition of the equality  
 of all citizens, and have all affirmed the  
 finality of the Constitutional Amendments.  
 Still this political equality and right is de  
 nied in some localities, and the President  
 thus commented on the fact:  
 "Notwithstanding these declarations, we are  
 compelled to take notice that, while very few citi  
 zens anywhere in the United States are denied  
 the right to vote, and no one would again attempt  
 to break up the Union by secession, there still re  
 mains in some communities a dangerous practical  
 denial to the colored people of the right to vote,  
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 ipulating. Says Mr. TILDEN:  
 "When the document came, and ever after  
 I advised him to resign, but he had set his  
 heart on rapid transit as a public improvement,  
 and was anxious of conducting it to success, and  
 not indifferent to the personal distinction that  
 would result. When his troubles after a brief  
 illness, though he would not follow my advice."  
 It is fortunate for TILDEN that Puzza did  
 not utterly refuse to permit a sale of his  
 stock when Puzza was in Europe. Puzza is  
 evidently an ass. He should have made a  
 contract with Puzza and left the mole to  
 rot in Gramercy Park. There is much to  
 admire in Puzza's devotion to the public  
 interest. "He had set his heart on rapid  
 transit," says the good uncle, "and my advice  
 that he should resign was thrown away. The  
 reason of Puzza's firmness is not difficult of  
 comprehension. He had been in the ele  
 vating business before and failed. He made  
 a splendid effort to elevate his uncle to the  
 Presidential office, but was defeated of his  
 purpose by the conscientious scruples of that  
 estimable old gentleman. He thus learned  
 a lesson from the judgment of his uncle, and  
 second failure in the elevating business would  
 be disastrous to his reputation, and he re  
 solved to not let the affair in his own way.  
 Hence he waived the old paralytic aside and  
 rushed forward toward the goal of his am  
 bition brandishing his uncle's million of  
 shares and shouting wildly, Excelsior!"

Democratic politicians will take notice that  
 TILDEN, the innocent, is, in the hands of the  
 Puzza, the obstinate and cunning "elephant,"  
 as he lay in the hands of the potter. If they  
 wish to know whether the great defender



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A day or two ago there met in State street, Boston, on the spot where the famous massacre took place, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. George Jacob Holroyd, and the son of Mr. John Bright. Mr. Phillips, who was showing Mr. Holroyd the historic spot of Boston, had stopped his carriage there, when Mr. Bright came up with a friend. On being introduced to Mr. Phillips, a very cordial greeting took place. "I am very glad to meet you, Mr. Bright," Mr. Phillips said. "I would rather meet your father." "My father is better worth meeting," modestly answered Mr. Bright. "I wish you could persuade your father to visit us," said Mr. Phillips. "I am afraid he would not like, or fear, the sea," was the reply. "We should be content if he would come and make his own speech," added Mr. Phillips. "Ah," said Mr. Bright, "I think I shall leave that to him."

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**THE MOONSH**

Operations of the  
in the Mountain  
of Alabama

---

History of a Busine  
the Government  
Large Sum of

**A Gang of Desperadoes  
Been Found Imp**

**The Encouragement  
These Law-Bre  
the Democ**

Special Correspondence of  
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 1

sults of the Democratic Con-  
for the United States Courts  
emplified in this State by the  
United States Deputy-Mar-  
Walker, and De Kalb, by m-  
development of Congress

the adjournment of Court has flourished in this State at War; and the officers sent off have been openly defied by armed bands of moonahs hesitate to prosecute their

and boast of their ability to  
United States officials who m  
them. In Marion County,  
United States Commission  
Deputy-Marshals were attac

sort to strategy in order to a  
De Kalb County, a band c  
cently

CAPTURED A POSSE OF F  
sent to make arrests, and fo

work of making moonshine  
terring an oath to each one to  
again undertake to arrest and  
divulge the whereabouts of  
that county.

These proceedings have, the greatest excitement here this section of the State, and the whole question of illicit and Central Alabama. T

"moonshine-business," as reads like a romance; and of THE TRIBUNE will be interested in perusing the which the Government has

dollars in trying to break up  
more flourishing condition than  
period since the close of the  
During the darkest days of  
mountain-counties of Central  
Alabama afforded safe and a

THE DESERTERS AND  
of the Rebel army; and  
rough, lawless characters in  
the mountains, only sneaking  
and pillage the farms and

latter part of the year 18  
was at a loss to procure spirit  
the use of the hospitals and  
or two important points in  
Carolina distilleries were

the Confederate authorities met but a very small portion and about that period it was scarce whisky at any price. There came a problem of the first it was none to be had anywhere.

Confederacy. These mountains suddenly became filled with guerillas. Corn, sugar-cane, and small grain were stolen from the bushwhackers in the mountains into what was called whiskey distilling business being

night, soon the name of "MOONSHINE" became a byword throughout the country. No one knew where any distillery was, and the moonshiners would appear in the daytime to dispose of their goods.

squads of two and three, the mountain-retreats at night, and villages, and "swap" tobacco and such other are need and could not steal, about the plantations, and g

At last the Confederate army to send a force into these parts these "moonshine-die" them on its own account. cavalry was dispatched for

moonshiners, bearing of the armed and equipped themselves constructed several forts, with their most desperate followers; and, when the Rebels close quarters, they opened

from the mountains. It was less than 30,000 deserters were at that time hidden in the mountains. Every effort made to capture any of their

proved fruitless. Sumner made by both cavalry and the distilleries, but the secure hiding-places to the and ten men well armed, he could easily keep a hundred latter part of 1863 up to the

constant efforts were made by the authorities to capture the moonshiners, and forces were sent to all the time for that purpose; and, when the moonshiners remained in the mountains, they were not able to do any business.

When the surrender took place, the Rebels, fearing the Govt would punish all who took part in the rebellion, these moonshiners and for order to escape the punishment.

They built houses in the  
them taking their families  
few years they became

THE TEN  
of half-a-dozen or more of  
Alabama. Their depredations

stock, and property of  
so frequent and wide-spread  
were formed to guard  
and keep watch for the  
Internal-Revenue laws of the  
then been put in operation  
came the *Army of the*

the duty of the Gov-  
ernment to distill and collect  
distilled spirits. In all the  
and in every neighborhood  
counties, the people were  
dealt in moonshine-whisky  
to detect them in the sa-

they all hated the Govt they were perfectly justified in revenue. If a dealer in opium was arrested, no witnesses could testify against him. The U. S. found it impossible to take head: and all the time the

Finally, the Government  
SEND MOUNT  
into the counties in which  
ried on, with orders to ar  
selling licenses without a l

years ago. The troops had plenty of liquor about the fort, they could not ascertain the moonshiners began to sell themselves,—the result was much money, and

cisely what to do  
off in the mountains, wh  
transacted except the sa  
liquora. One of the mos  
among the moonshiners  
thus isolated from the wo  
if he left only and expos

his comrades, they would  
der him. His only chance  
and this he did. Late one  
of a squad of troops was  
serter who had importa  
The commander had

all the information that  
the officer to one of the  
series in the mountains.  
the moonshiner sneaked  
and, the night following  
slept a sound of fifty

**SWOOPED DOWN**  
The moonshiners were fought like tigers; but they were at a great disadvantage, including the information that fifteen or twenty of

... escaped into the  
with other communities















# AMERICA AND

## The Contest Between the Owners of the Continent

Address of the Hon. Horatio Nelson, Esq., at the Recent Meeting of the National Agricultural Society.

The growth of American Agriculture in its own and European markets has lifted our Government on its feet, and within a few years credit from a point lower than until it stands as high as the Power upon earth. It draws from abroad. It gives us hope for the future. These great aspects of our affairs are due to the skill of the plow, and to the skill of the financier, and to the business skill and raising of the banks, it is clear that the mometers or barometers, only to make, the condition of affairs tell us of impending changes.

While the growth of our Agriculture gives our prosperity, in some less interest here than in Europe only because we supply them and mitigate the suffering of the European harvest. We are quick to look into, our shipments are with unqualified satisfaction, cite a degree of uneasiness, consistent with their beneficence to the great discussions of the British, Germany, and other the Legislative Halls of Europe are looked upon as the consequences reached by the considerations; that is, threaten not only their individual conditions of their independence of their Government.

Our statesmen more than their overreach each other in the race about the world. Each one leads them to oppress their levies of great armies, and to the socialism, or by the way, we see a growing danger which is not, and which no danger to them. They feel that the men to them are American farmers, they find way to show they are founded.

### COMPARATIVE VALUE

To see it in a clear light we through the century, we become the fair which we now hold the centennial celebration, and we were of no importance in the United States. They had some knowledge of the past, but the great road of our Continent, to the mass people, were as much as to-day. They know about our affairs. Since that our numbers, the development of Science and Art have made great and those, for all practical purposes, the Continent is as much as they have moved.

Other. Steamships and telegraphs, the Atlantic, and the intelligence are more easy than they are between men. They have a hundred years ago, a commercial transaction between them, to complete their future, and to close their more than half a year. Now, we are as fast as the world, and in a few days reach Old World. Our territories, and the same in the Americas, which are as close language, intercourse, and to the close the united and the world. When we take into and tenses of their lands, and the low price, and the own fertile soil, it is clear that brought into such close practice, and the great road of the lands of Europe must of Tenant-farmers cannot be, they have since the with the land-owning farms does not involve a mere of it touches the soil, but it is a blow at the very Governments. As a rule, the scientific—qualified in civilization. Still, its lingering distinctions and privacies of their political and social.

Mr. Gladstone has well said, "The British Government is a very poor man, and the social structure. He has ideas in the heart's core of a more perfect than it is now." Hereditarily cannot exist in a great degree, on land in America is too extensive, and we see there is a dignity of land in the eyes of British people, and the same is true of other European countries. They do not yield large rents when the American can get more, but than the yearly rentals of upon European estates. They are not to the their social and them, and they seek to get out the products of the soil, and to the looking over the land that efforts are made to the British farmers. They are not to be treated and objects of Yet all of this country we well and as profitably by the Americans and the they have been in the past, be cut down, but no lands in the country, and the they will be held will not become owners; and, as the more skill and the present system. They will their pursuits, not as the owners or their social interests. Free trade will let their workmen live in the keep up or close the cities,—will make great products which we cannot make made products. The farmers who live near our cannot compete with the price of their lands are of the exclusive market of will not bear transportation. The European Governments prevent the results to They look upon our exports as the people as the cause of the between European land-owning farmers. The attempts to come from the political institutions with beef, and flour, and the the colonies of grain. Therefore, for unfavorable to and for efforts to exclude products from the market. A question forces itself. What can we do to save our farmers from the ruinous of what we raise?

### OUR RESOURCES AND

A review of our resources will show that they are not their affairs. If they will drive out most of the surplus to come from the United States. Their money or their million is increasing. The surplus of the capital of the continent have come over upon our side. When they see their homes are not the attempts made by Journals to excite the suspicious, or distrust, leaving their Continent with the people, and the There is hardly a town in most of the lineages of the world. The lower of their homes are relied upon govern their action. The duties of their people, and they feel in their rulers' duties drive many from the land to force them to feel that the boundaries prison-walls. This desire to prevent and maintain which depend upon for which know no peace with such armed nations, and they feel there is no hope that all will rob by the means of diplomacy and the great armies. They can this tax, also to make for the future.











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**EST. 1858.**  
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 ceptional brand of  
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 and

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